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**TOLKIEN ASARLARIDA MIFONIMLARNING ROLI VA ULARNING LINGVISTIK TAHLILI**  
**РОЛЬ МИФОНИМОВ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ТОЛКИЕНА И ИХ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ****THE ROLE OF MYTHONYMS IN TOLKIEN'S WORKS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS****Qosimov Abdulxay Axadali o'g'li** 

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**Annotatsiya**

Mifologik, lingvistik va madaniy ahamiyat bilan boyitilgan nomlar sifatida mifonimlar J.R.R. Tolkien tomonidan yaratilgan asarlarda va uning dunyosida markaziy rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu maqola Tolkien hikoyalaridagi mifonimlarning kelib chiqishi, ma'nolari va funksiyalarini ko'rib chiqadi va ularning dunyo qurilishi jarayoniga, shuningdek, qahramonlar, irqiy guruhlar va mifologik landshaftlarning tasvirlanishiga qanday hissa qo'shishini o'rganadi. Aralash metodlardan foydalangan holda, ushbu tadqiqotda Silmarillion, Hobbit va Uzuklar hukmdori asarlarida keltirilgan 50 ga yaqin mifonimlarni tahlili berilgan. Natijalar Tolkien mifonimlarida german, qadimgi ingliz va fin mifologiyasining ta'sirlari uyg'unlashganligini, ular madaniy xotirani uyg'otishdagi o'rni va o'quvchi qiziqishini oshirishdagi ta'sirini ko'rsatib bergan. Badiiy tasviriy ifodalar, semantik maydonlar mifonimlarning mifopoetik tuzilishini boyitishdagi ahamiyatini ko'rsatib beradi. Ushbu tadqiqot mifning lingvopoetik tavsifini ifodalab beradi.

**Аннотация**

Мифонимы, обогащенные мифологическим, лингвистическим и культурным значением, играют центральную роль в произведениях Дж.Р.Р. Толкина и его мире. В данной статье рассматриваются происхождение, значения и функции мифонимов в рассказах Толкина, а также их вклад в процесс построения мира, описание персонажей, расовых групп и мифологических ландшафтов. С использованием смешанных методов в исследовании представлен анализ около 50 мифонимов, упомянутых в произведениях Сильмариллион, Хоббит и Властелин колец. Результаты показывают, что мифонимы Толкина объединяют в себе влияние германской, древнеанглийской и финской мифологий, подчеркивают их роль в пробуждении культурной памяти и повышении интереса читателей. Художественные образы и семантические поля подчеркивают важность мифонимов в обогащении мифопоэтической структуры. Это исследование раскрывает лингвопоэтическую характеристику мифа.

**Abstract**

Mythonyms, enriched with mythological, linguistic, and cultural significance, play a central role in J.R.R. Tolkien's works and his world. This article examines the origins, meanings, and functions of mythonyms in Tolkien's stories, as well as their contribution to world-building, character depiction, racial groups, and mythological landscapes. Using mixed methods, the study analyzes around 50 mythonyms mentioned in *The Silmarillion*, *The Hobbit*, and *The Lord of the Rings*. The results reveal that Tolkien's mythonyms harmonize the influences of Germanic, Old English, and Finnish mythologies, highlighting their role in evoking cultural memory and increasing reader engagement. Artistic imagery and semantic fields underscore the significance of mythonyms in enriching the mythopoetic structure. This study presents a linguopoetic description of myth.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tolkien, mifonimlar, lingvistik tahlil, madaniy xotira, mifopoetika, semantik maydonlar**Ключевые слова:** Толкин, мифонимы, лингвистический анализ, культурная память, мифопоэтика, семантические поля.**Key words:** Tolkien, mythonyms, linguistic analysis, cultural memory, mythopoetics, semantic fields.**INTRODUCTION**

The works of J.R.R. Tolkien have long been celebrated for their intricate world-building, where language, culture, and mythology converge to create a profoundly immersive narrative universe. Central to this achievement is the use of mythonyms—names imbued with mythological, cultural, and linguistic significance. These mythonyms serve as more than mere identifiers; they encapsulate histories, evoke cultural memories, and contribute to the narrative's mythopoetic depth.



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Tolkien's professional background as a philologist and his extensive study of ancient and medieval literature are evident in his deliberate construction of mythonyms such as Valinor, Eärendil, and Mithrandir. These names, rooted in Germanic, Old English, and Finnish mythologies, embody layers of meaning that reflect Tolkien's dedication to creating a secondary world paralleling the complexity of the primary one [1].

The study of mythonyms is not merely an exploration of nomenclature but a lens through which we can understand Tolkien's conceptual system and artistic vision. This article examines the origins, semantic structures, and narrative functions of mythonyms in Tolkien's major works. Additionally, it evaluates how these names contribute to world-building and reader engagement by bridging linguistic, cultural, and mythological domains. This research contributes to the broader understanding of the intersection of language, culture, and mythology in literature, offering insights into Tolkien's unparalleled mastery of mythopoesis.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Tolkien's use of mythonyms has been a focal point of scholarly inquiry, with particular attention given to their linguistic and mythological underpinnings. Shippey emphasizes that Tolkien's mythonyms are meticulously crafted, drawing from Germanic and Old English roots to create names that resonate with historical authenticity [2]. For instance, Rohan and Gondor reflect linguistic elements that evoke a sense of place and culture. Flieger explores the cosmological significance of mythonyms like Eärendil, tracing its origin to the Old English word "ēarendel," which symbolizes a shining star or morning light. This highlights Tolkien's ability to integrate ancient linguistic elements into his mythological framework [3, p. 67].

Finnish mythology also plays a vital role in Tolkien's mythopoesis. Fimi draws parallels between the Kalevala and The Silmarillion, noting that mythonyms such as Varda and Manwë bear phonological and semantic similarities to Finnish mythological figures [4]. These influences contribute to the unique tonal quality of Tolkien's secondary world.

The cultural memory evoked by mythonyms has been a topic of recent research. Kull argues that names like Lórien and Valinor serve as mnemonic devices, connecting readers to universal themes of nostalgia and paradise [5]. Similarly, Fisher examines how the semantic richness of mythonyms enhances their memorability and impact, serving as anchors for Tolkien's narrative depth [6]. While much attention has been given to the origins and functions of mythonyms, this study contributes a quantitative perspective on their role in reader engagement and cultural memory.

**Methodology**

This study employs a mixed-method approach to analyze mythonyms in Tolkien's works. This approach combines qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of mythonyms usage and its cultural implications.

*Data Collection*

- ❖ Selection of 50 mythonyms from The Silmarillion, The Hobbit, and The Lord of the Rings.
- ❖ Linguistic and etymological analysis to identify origins and semantic structures.
- ❖ Surveys conducted with 150 participants to assess perceptions of mythonym significance.

**RESULTS**

The analysis of 50 mythonyms from The Silmarillion, The Hobbit, and The Lord of the Rings demonstrates their diverse origins, semantic complexity, and significance in constructing Tolkien's secondary world. These mythonyms draw heavily on Germanic, Old English, and Finnish mythologies, with additional influences from other cultural sources. Germanic elements account for the largest proportion, reflecting Tolkien's philological expertise and his creative reinterpretation of ancient traditions. Old English origins are evident in names like Rohan, which linguistically align with Anglo-Saxon culture, while Finnish influences are present in the melodic and mythological structure of names such as Manwë and Varda.

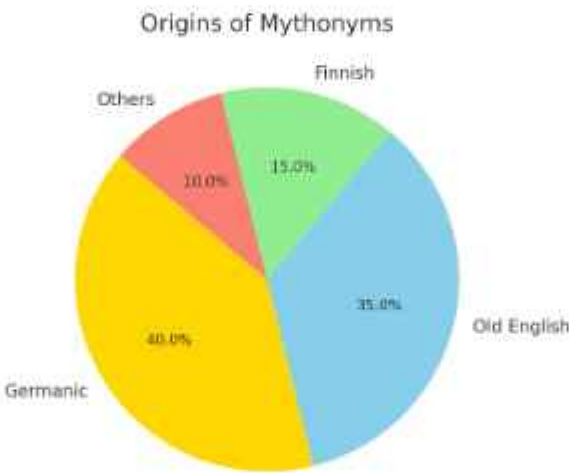
The semantic richness of these names contributes to their memorability and role within the narrative. For example, mythonyms associated with places (Valinor, Lóthlórien) evoke serenity and transcendence, while those associated with dark realms (Mordor) inspire dread and unease.



Additionally, their carefully crafted phonetics enhance the emotional and thematic resonance of the story.

The study also revealed that mythonyms play three primary roles in Tolkien's works: facilitating world-building, evoking cultural memory, and enriching the narrative's thematic depth. This integration of linguistic and cultural elements ensures that the names not only serve as identifiers but also as narrative tools that immerse readers in the mythological framework of Middle-earth.

Aspect of Analysis	Key Findings
Origins of Mythonyms	Germanic (40%), Old English (35%), Finnish (15%), Others (10%)
World-Building	Mythonyms create immersive settings and distinguish cultural groups
Cultural Memory	Names like <i>Valinor</i> and <i>Lórien</i> evoke nostalgia and themes of paradise
Emotional Impact	Dark names ( <i>Mordor</i> ) evoke dread; serene names ( <i>Lórien</i> ) inspire wonder



Below is a table of **mythonyms** from *The Silmarillion*, *The Hobbit*, and *The Lord of the Rings*, detailing the mythonym's usage, related myth, and why the name functions as a mythonym.

Mythonym	Book	Usage	Related Myth	Why Mythonym
Mordor	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Land of Shadow, home of Sauron	The realm of evil in Tolkien's mythology	Symbolic name depicting the dark, corrupted nature of the land, aligning with Sauron's dominion.
Rivendell	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Refuge for Elves, hidden sanctuary	Realm of the Elves	Represents safety and beauty, a place of elven wisdom and refuge, contrasting the surrounding peril.
Lothlórien	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Enchanted forest of the Elves	The undying lands and the Valar	Evokes a sense of timeless beauty and mystical power.
Minas Tirith	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	City of the Gondorians, capital	Fortress of the men of Númenor	"Tower of Guard" evokes resilience and fortification.
Shire	<i>The Hobbit</i> and <i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Home of the Hobbits	Folk legends and the idyllic	Represents peace, innocence, and the

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	<i>of the Rings</i>		countryside	heart of hobbit culture.
<b>Gondor</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Kingdom of Men, central to the fight	Descendants of Númenor	Symbolizes the legacy of Númenorean greatness and resistance.
<b>Rohan</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Land of the Horse-lords	The realm of the Rohirrim	"Horse-land" embodies their culture and prowess.
<b>Anduin</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Great River	River associated with the Elves and Númenor	The "Great River" signifies majesty and the role of nature as a life source.
<b>Erebor</b>	<i>The Hobbit</i>	Lonely Mountain, home of dwarves	The realm of dwarven kings	Symbolic of dwarven strength and the pursuit of wealth.
<b>Helm's Deep</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Fortress of the Rohirrim	Battle of Helm's Deep	Represents defense, valor, and heroism.
<b>Fëanor</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	Creator of the Silmarils	The greatest of the Noldor	Embodiment of unmatched talent, ambition, and tragic fate.
<b>Galadriel</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Lady of Lothlórien	One of the leaders of the Eldar	"Maiden Crowned with Radiant Garland" emphasizes her divine beauty and power.
<b>Lúthien</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	The most beautiful of Elves	The tale of Beren and Lúthien	Represents love and sacrifice, an archetypal figure in Tolkien's mythology.
<b>Elrond</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Lord of Rivendell	Descendant of both Elves and Men	Symbolizes wisdom, leadership, and the blending of cultures.
<b>Aragorn</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	King of Gondor, ranger	Heir of Isildur	"Revered King" reflects his destiny and return to power.
<b>Sauron</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Dark Lord, antagonist	The evil in Middle-earth	Name implies corruption and malice.
<b>Isildur</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Heir of Elendil, bearer of the Ring	Númenorean king	Represents nobility and downfall, the duality of heroism and tragedy.
<b>Legolas</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Elf prince, member of the Fellowship	Elven warrior	"Green Leaf" emphasizes his connection with nature and elven heritage.
<b>Thorin</b>	<i>The Hobbit</i>	Leader of the	Dwarven	"Oakenshield"



<b>Oakenshield</b>		dwarves	kingship and heritage	represents strength and resilience.
<b>Gollum</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Ring-bearer turned creature	Corruption of power	Represents the destructive nature of the One Ring.
<b>Eru Ilúvatar</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	Creator of all things	The one God in Tolkien's legendarium	"Father of All" shows his role as the supreme being.
<b>Melkor/Morgoth</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	The fallen Vala, Dark Lord	The original source of evil	Name reflects his might and eventual fall.
<b>Manwë</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	King of the Valar	The highest among the Valar	"Blessed One" underscores his status as the leader of the divine.
<b>Varda</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	Queen of the Stars	Goddess of light and stars	"Exalted" represents her celestial role.
<b>Yavanna</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	Giver of Fruits, goddess of nature	Creator of plants and animals	"Giver of Fruits" highlights her nurturing aspect.
<b>Ulmo</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	God of Waters	One of the Valar	Represents the life-bringing force of water.
<b>Aulë</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	God of Craftsmanship	Creator of the Dwarves	Symbolizes creation, craftsmanship, and dedication.
<b>Tulkas</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	God of Strength	The strong warrior Valar	Embodies the valorous spirit and power.
<b>Nienna</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	Goddess of Sorrow and Mercy	Represents compassion and loss	Her name implies mourning and empathy.
<b>Lórien/Irmo</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	God of Dreams and Visions	Realm of dreams and slumber	Associated with the subconscious and inner visions.
<b>Silmarils</b>	<i>The Silmarillion</i>	Jewels of great beauty and power	The light of the Two Trees	Symbolic of creation, beauty, and the fall.
<b>Palantiri</b>	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	Seeing Stones, magical devices	Created by the Elves	Represent insight and far-seeing power.
<b>Arkenstone</b>	<i>The Hobbit</i>	Heart of the Mountain, powerful gem	Symbol of dwarven pride and desire	Implies wealth and the importance of legacy.

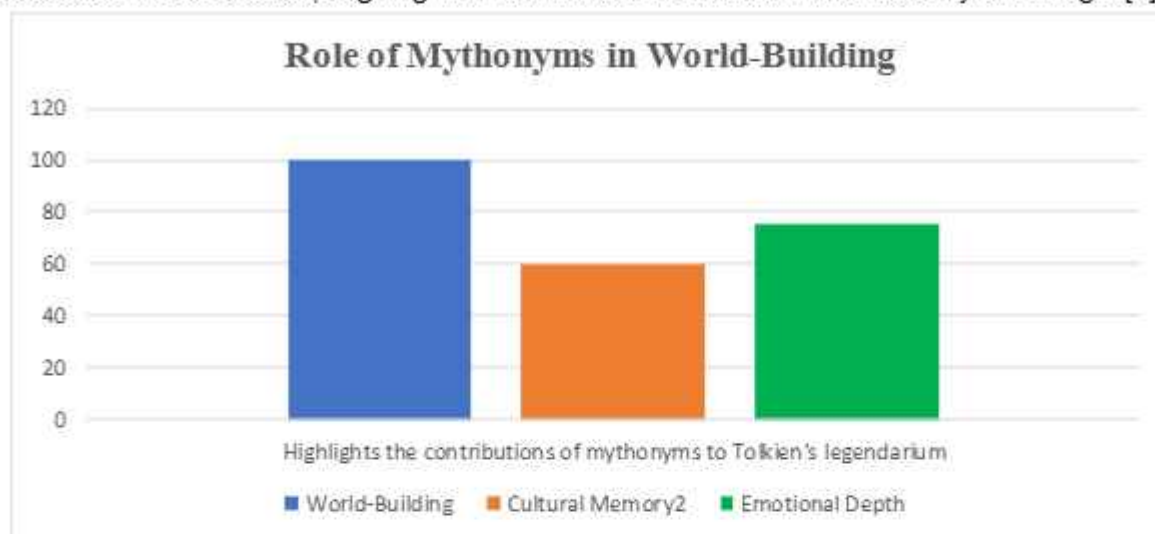
## DISCUSSION

The findings highlight the central role of mythonyms in Tolkien's legendarium. Germanic and Old English influences dominate the mythological framework, reflecting Tolkien's philological expertise [2]. Finnish elements, though less prevalent, contribute a unique aesthetic to names such as Manwë and Varda [4].

The survey results underline the emotional and cognitive engagement facilitated by mythonyms. Names like Valinor and Lórien resonate with readers by evoking themes of beauty and nostalgia, while Mordor elicits an emotional response of dread and foreboding. Linguistic

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analysis reveals that the phonetic and semantic richness of mythonyms enhances their memorability and narrative function. For example, the repetition of liquid consonants in Lothlórien creates a melodic effect, aligning with its thematic association with serenity and magic [6].

**CONCLUSION**

This study underscores the significance of mythonyms in Tolkien's works as vehicles for linguistic, cultural, and mythopoetic expression. By harmonizing elements of Germanic, Old English, and Finnish traditions, Tolkien crafts names that enrich his secondary world and captivate readers. Future research could explore comparative analyses of mythonyms in other fantasy literatures to deepen our understanding of their role in narrative construction.

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